

Lisa, it is a significant amount of retardant. The retardant was put on a ridge between the outside control lines and the active fire perimeter. Point is that the retardant application yesterday had no direct effect on the fire spread is a fact. There could be the opportunity to construct control lines on the same ridge and burnout as a possibility, however that is not taking place at this point. Once the weather moderates, with the marine layer reestablishing then there could be an opportunity to use that option.

We don't have the exact numbers but the approximate number of drops was 50. That is an extreme amount of exposure for the flight crews and \$600K in retardant costs, with additional flight time costs, which I don't have an estimate for. I was concerned with retardant being misapplied into avoidance areas and checked. The ridge that the retardant was applied did not have any avoidance areas on it, so my best assessment is that there were not misapplications yesterday.

From: Northrop, Lisa A -FS
Sent: Monday, September 3, 2018 5:29 PM
To: Giller, John E -FS <jegiller@fs.fed.us>; Rawlings, Steve -FS <srawlings@fs.fed.us>;
Subject: Fwd: 9.3.18 PNW Exec Fire Summary

Can you please give me insight as to whether this is excessive use of retardant? Yesterday on the Klondike Fire alone, airtankers dropped nearly 149,000 gallons of retardant on the west flank of the fire. Is it part of a set and sound strategy or is it a desperate tactic to hopefully set us up to be able to burn out? Feels out of sync with normal application rates to me. Please advise and thanks.

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Subject: 9.3.18 PNW Exec Fire Summary

Medford Tanker Base tops 1.4 million gallons of retardant this year

Today was the last shift for Australia and New Zealand contingent, who filled 85 key mid-level supervisory roles in the Northwest for the past month. Also of note, Medford Airtanker Base surpassed 1.4 million gallons of retardant this year so far, exceeding last year's 1.1 million gallons. Yesterday on the Klondike Fire alone, airtankers dropped nearly 149,000 gallons of retardant on the west flank of the fire.

Stable and warming conditions precede the potential for elevated fire weather concerns in the Willamette Valley Tuesday afternoon, which prompted the issuance of a Red Flag Warning from 1-7 pm Tuesday. The central and south portions of the valley are seeing the highest fire potential. A weak surface thermal trough along the coast Wednesday morning drifts inland during the day and should reach the Cascades late Wednesday afternoon or early evening. Mid-level Haines 5, with local areas of Haines 6, are likely Wednesday afternoon. Regionwide, the energy release component (ERCs) will climb mid-week and then begin a cumulative decline beginning Friday, with the exception of east-central Washington and central-west and southwest Oregon.

Helpful Links:

- PNW Execs blog: pnwexecs.blogspot.com
- NWCC Blog: <http://nwccinfo.blogspot.com/>
- Oregon Smoke blog: <http://oregonsmoke.blogspot.com/>
- Washington Smoke blog: <http://wasmoke.blogspot.com/>
- 7-Day Fire Potential : <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/guidance/DL.pdf>
- Morning Brief: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/intelligence/MORNINGBRIEF.pdf>
- Helpful Wind Map: <https://www.windy.com/?44.143,-119.773,6,i:pressure>